WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER, Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Daily, per annum, in advance......\$10 00 Tri-Weekly..... 5 00 Weekly...... 2 00 To Clubs or Individuals, subscribing for five or more copies-Tri-Weekly, per annum, in advance......\$3 00 Weekly

nor Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

PROSPECTUS

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL."

PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL. In doing so, it is proper I should make known the penciples it will maintain, and the policy it

will advocate. will advocate.
It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that

party may represent its opinions and express its It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the

organ of the Democratic party of the United The SENTINEL will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate govern-ments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the

their own creation.

The Sentinel will uphold and defend the Union The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the

reserved authority of the States by the agent of

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinel will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair inthe Constitution, according to a strict and fair in-terpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly in-tended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel, will sustain the settled

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the manage ment of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive

foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and de-eided; but should temper firmness with liberality. and make its highest ends consist with the strictes principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention. will be its guide in the course the Sentinel wil

The national policy of the world in this age i essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World. and the ambitious restlessness of others, a com-mon motive to colonial extension has developed

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other countries, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endar gered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy mus

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive but to be *properly defensive*, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration shou vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are morvaried and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress-our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast-our facilities and capacity fo internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and supersti-tion of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called?

A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its

and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless hono and unimpeachable good faith of the country. be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous t the rights of others, and firm and immoveable is insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall b guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal

enemysof none of the other. present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment or the great principles upon which it came into power, and in its honest labors to attain such an end it

will find the SENTINEL its friend and condiutor. TERMS: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to

clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance. unications should be post paid, and ad-

dressed to BEVERLY TUCKER.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER. Copy of ours. BEVER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock wanted by PETER A. KELLER,

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 1.

DAILY.

NO. 12.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1853.

Agencies and Law Offices.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE Mexican war, or others having claims against government.—Claims for bounty land and invalid pensions, in behalf of officers and Soldiers in the Mexican, Florida, or Revolutionary war, or of 1812, extra-pay, moneys paid for raising and subsisting troops; also, claims under the new pension law, in behalf of widows and orphans of officers and soldiers, prosecuted by F. E. HASSLER,

Sep 28-3tlaw A GENCY FOR CLAIMS.—The subscri-ber lately, and for a number of years past, a A ber lately, and for a number of years past, a Clerk in the Pension Office, offers his services to the public as Attorney and Agent for prosecuting claims before Congress and the several Depart-ments. Having access to the largest collection of evidence of Revolutionary service, particularly of officers of the Staff Department, to be found in the hands of any private individual, he feels confident

hands of any private individual, he feels confident it will enable him to render satisfactory and valuable service to those who may employ him to establish claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

Those engaging his services will be constantly kept advised of the progress of their claims. All communications to be post paid.

He is permitted to refer to—
Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of Corps of Top. Engineers. John Wilson, esq., Com. of the Gen. Land Office.

J. L. Edwards, esq., Late Com. of Pensions.

J. G. Berret, esq., Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Maj. J. H. Eaton, Late Secretary of War.

Beverley Tucker, Washington.

TO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND Soldiers of the Revolutionary and other Wars.—The undersigned having established a permanent General Agency at the seat of Govern-ment, for the prosecution of claims against the United States, continues to give his usual prompt

The success he has achieved in bringing about a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hands, justifies him in believing that he will be equally fortunate in behalf of his clients for the future. Suspended Pension and Bounty Land cases meet with special attention, and in no case will a fee be charged, unless the claim be allowed and paid by the Government.

There are many representatives of deceased Naval Officers who have claims that can be established by applying to the subscriber.
ROBERT H. GALLAGHER, Formerly of Virginia.

References, (if necessary.)

Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C.; John S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jackson Morton, United States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadel-States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans; Wright & Williams, Bankers, Eric, Pennyslvania; Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bureon, Bankers, Chemond, Va.; Burton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Brother & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.

N. B.—I have facilities for establishing service in Wayne's War, by which all entitled to Bounty Land, or Pension can secure the same. The dif-ficulty heretofore in establishing the service referred to has grown out of the fact that the Depart-ment itself has no rolls of Wayne's War. R. H. G.

AW NOTICE.—SIDNEY S. BAXTER, late attorney general of Virginia, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Colum-

bia, and attend to any professional business con-fided to him. Office in Morrison's new building on 4½ street, east of Pennsylvania avenue.

REFERENCES. Hon, Richard Moneure, Hon. G. B. Samuels.

To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia. To the senators and members of Congress from

A Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS con-inues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States: invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay Ye., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the gov-ernment, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public of-flices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depend-ng upon the amount of the claim and the extent

ave been in Congress within the last few years, who have occupied any public attention at

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid. Sep 28-1yd CENERAL AGENCY, Washington City,
D. C.—The subscriber offers his services to
the public in the prosecution of claims before Con
gress or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent
at the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the
offices of the Government, enables him to promise
satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this

satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this haracter to his care. He will also give special attention to the collection claims against parties residing in the District of

Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks, Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c., &c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance, in regard to business which may interest them at the seat

WITHERS & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER. N. B. References of the most satisfactory character will be given to correspondents in whatever State they may reside.

A TTORNEY FOR THE PROSECUTION of Claims, at Washington City. A of Claims, at Washington City.—The under-signed having been engaged successfully in the osecution of Claims before the Departments and before Congress, for several years, will attend promptly to all claims entrusted to his care, and especially Revolutionary Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra-pay, and pensions for services in the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, as well as all the In-

Office on D street, one door east of 10th street H. C. SPALDING,

T AW AND CLAIM AGENCY OFFICE, at Washington City.—Charles K. Sherman, Attorney at Law, respectfully tenders his profes-sional services to the public. He will give prompt and careful attention to any legal business confided to his care in any of the Courts of this District. He will give the same attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government, before any of the Departments or Congress. In cases of mag-nitude or difficulty he will be assisted by his father, Charles E. Sherman, Esq., of this city. Office on Louisiana avenue.

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here after consist of one continuous session, begin ning on the last Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring de The ensuing session will open on the 28th of the present month. The charges are:

for tuition is the same, and for the use of room, furniture, library, &c., \$25 per session. There is an admission fee of \$10, and a small charge each session for contingencies. Fuel and lights are fur-nished at cost, and washing at 37½ cents per dozen.

the bills are payable one half at the beginning, and the balance at the middle of the session.

With a view of giving to the different depart-ments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number and a more varied class of students, some important changes have been made in the order and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. P.) attached to it. It will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of the ancient languages. This course will be specially adapted to those who wish to obtain what is called a practical education, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those who may wish to become practical surveyors, engineers, or agriculturists, will be enabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to those objects, and will receive the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study for any length of time. They may, under the direction of the faculty, select such sub-ects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

wants of the several departments may require.

Measures are in progress for filling immediately the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the interest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its recent of the properties of the progression of the search of the progression reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathe matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the im-mediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college stu-The buildings have recently undergone thorough

repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and im-proved in a manner that will add much to the conenience and attractiveness of its already beautiul situation.
It is believed the College never presented so strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal educa-

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following.

The university embraces the following schools.

President

es: 2. modern languages viz: 1, ancient languages; 2, modern languages; 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belies lettres, and political economy; 9, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a de-monstratorship of anatomy. The schools of an-cient languages, modern languages, and mathe-matics, have each an assistant instructor; and in the school of law there is an adjunct professor. The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or

ocket-money.) are as follows: Tuition fee, say three schools, at \$25 each.\$75 00 Boarding, including diet, room-furniture,

Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent depo-

Students of medicine are charged with four tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5 The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in senior class, \$75.

GESSNER HARRISON, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP-den Sydney College, Richmond, Va.—The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March

The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March. R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and

Surgical Anatomy. Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and

Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator cuted with the most ample facilities, and at very

crifling expense.
Clinical lectures are regularly given at the college infirmary and Richmond almsbouse. The infirmary, under the same roof with the college, and subject to the entire control of the faculty, is at al nes well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical in struction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportu-nities for becoming familiar with the symptoms,

diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors' fees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants' attendance, is usually \$3 or \$31 per week. DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. F. Groux, a native of France, teacher of Modern Lan guages, especially French. Spanish, and German Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classifi-cation and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel. Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

Sep 21-dtf BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL,

T. P. Brown. LUNE PARLOR GRATES, just received

WASHINGTON CITY.

No. 3, north side Pa. av. between
Sep 24—6tif 10th and 11th sts. Sep 21-eo2w (m) Op. the Patriotic Bank

Gobernment Abdertisement.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 13, 1853. SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, until ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th day of October next, for furnishing the following Indian goods, viz: CLASS No. 1.

following Indian goods, viz:

Class No. 1.

Blanktz and Dry Gools.

2,300 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

2,650 pairs 25-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 65, and weigh 6 pounds

750 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50, and weigh 6 pounds

650 pairs 15-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46, and weigh 3½ pounds

550 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 72, and weigh 3½ pounds

300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

550 pairs 25-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66, and weigh 10 pounds

550 pairs 35-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

550 pairs 35-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

120 pairs 25-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 56 by 74, and weigh 10 pounds

575 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

376 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

377 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

378 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

379 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 6 pounds

379 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 64 by 66, and weigh 6 pounds

379 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 64 by 66, and weigh 6 pounds

379 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 64 by 66 pounds 10 pounds

370 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

380 pairs 35-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 66 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds

390 pounds men the 66 pounds

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300 pounds men the 67 pounds

300 pounds men the 67 pounds

300 pounds men the 67 pounds

300 pound The necessary college expenses of a boarding stu-dent will not exceed \$180 or \$190 per annum. All

10 8-4 woollen shawls 350 pounds linen thread 10 do sewing silk 100 pieces ribands, assorted 45 gross worsted gartering 20 pieces silk handkerchiefs

yards calico
do Merimac calico
do blue drilling 3.600 vards Georgia stripe do blue dennins do cottonade do bed ticking do Kentucky jeans do satinets do plaid linsey do domestic shirting, bleached

do do do unblea do do sheeting, do do check, stripes, and plaids 85 dozen woollen socks 550 yards flannels, assorted 800 flannel shirts 500 fainter sures
1,000 calleo do
550 pounds cotton thread
290 dozen spool cotton
350 pounds cotton matre
100 blue cloth coats
100 do pantaloons
35 pounds vermillion

CLASS No. 2. Hardware and Agricultural Implements 2,100 pounds brass kettles 65 dozen butchers' knives 10,500 gun flints

10,500 gun flints
35 gross squaw awls
8,500 fish-hooks
6 dozen bush scythes
8 do grass do
4 do grain do
9 do adzes
15 do grubbing hoes
5 do wood raspa
100 do fish-lines

125 dozen combs, assorted 23 do scissors, do 7 gross gun worms 1,200 tin kettles 1,200 tin kettles
78 nests japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
96 drawing-knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch
95 pairs hames
195 do trace chains

155 hand-saws 22 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length

22 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
25 do do 6 do do
250 hand-saw files
100 cross-cut saw files
220 log-chains, assorted, 9 to 12 feet
550 quarters socket chisels, ½, 1, and 2-inch
40 planes, fore and jack
75 mule collars
1,550 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30
20 dozen two-quart tin pans
20 do four-quart do
15 do six-quart do
16 do ten-quart do
16 hand corn mills, four sizes, in equal proportions
20 dozen scalping-knives.

Class No. 3.

Axes.

95 dozen axes, to weigh from 41½ to 5½ pounds
12 do half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
12 do hatchets, to weigh 1½ pounds
70 broad axes.

CLASS No. 4.

Northwest Guns.

Northwest Guns.

750 northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 30 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches in length of barrel, to include covers and packing-cases.

To be delivered in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as now be required.

A2 inches in length of barrel, to include covers and may be required.

Samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of the articles mend, or to substitute others in lieu thereof; and also to require, at similar prices, such other goods as may be needed in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, or for other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department at any time during the next year; and to award the contract to the party whose bid shall be deemed most advantageous to the Indians and the government. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary, when a domestic article of the kind is offered, that a sample of it accompany the bid.

The party proposing to furnish the articles in any one or more of the foregoing classes, will make an invoice of all the items therein, and affix the prices in dollars and cents at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of April next, assuming as a basis of calculation the quantity of each article as therein specified, extending the cost, and showing the aggregate amount of the whole.

The goods will be inspected at the place of delivery i, yan agent of the department, who will be appointed for the purpose; and it will be required that the articles delivered under the contracts shall conform strictly with the samples exhibited; and all contracts will contain a clause authorizing the United States to purchase of others, and charge any increase of price paid therefor to the party failing to furnish and as are required by the terms of his contract, within five days after notice of rejection shall be given him by said agent.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bids for the faithful performance of the contracts, with two or more surctices, whose su

winm ne ways after notice of rejection shall be given him by said agent.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bids for the faithful performance of the contracts, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. Payment will be made after the delivery of the goods as aforesaid, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods at the prices affixed to them, respectively, viz: (Here insert the list of goods,) deliverable in the city of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as may be required, on or before the first day of April next, together with all such other goods, at similar prices, as may be required for the Indian Department at any time during the year 184; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give satisfactory security to the department for the faithful execution of the same."

"In case of faiture to enter into such contract and give such security. I (or we) will pay to the United States whatever excess of amount the Indian Department may be obliged to pay for the articles herein specified, and such others as it may require during the year 1834, over and above what the same would have cost according to the terms of this bid."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied by a guarantee, in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by his official position:

"I (or we) hire official position:

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that the above bidder (or bidders) will comply with the terms of the advertisement for 'Proposais for Indian Goods, dated September 13, 1883, if the contract should be awa

CHARLES E. MIX, Sept. 30-3tawt110.

Just in season. We have just received the largest and most beautiful assortment of the latest patterns New York Grates that has ever been offered for sale in this city, and will sell them cheap for cash.
WOODARD & GUY,

Bardware, Tinmare. &c.

No 4, NORTH SIDE PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.—W. & G. have now completed their assortment of Stoves and Grates for their fall trade, and would

respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Washington and the public in general to their assortment, feeling confident that their styles and prices cannot fail to please, being determined to sell for less than any previous year for cash. All we ask is a call before purchasing. We take plea-sure in showing our stock and charge nothing for it. Our stock consists, in part, as follows: The Wm. Penn Cook, a most excellent baker as a great economizer, for wood and coal. Triumph Complete, for wood and coal.

Complete Cook, for wood and coal. Blue Ridge, for wood and coal. Ætna Air-Tight, for wood and coal. Welcome Air-Tight, for wood and coal. Enchantress, for wood and coal. Banner, for wood and coal. Astor Air-Tight Cook, for wood. Old Dominion, for wood. Kitchen Companion, for wood. Double Jog, or two Boiler Cook, for wood, Ten Plate, for wood.

Bay State, for coal. Home Air-Tight, for coal. PARLOR COAL STOVES. Home Parlor Stoves, one or two story, open and and closed fronts, for wood and coal. Radiators, latest style, octagon fronts, of all the various sizes. Ætna Castiron Radiators. Hot-Air Parlor.

Open Franklins. DINING-ROOM STOVES. Russia Iron Air-Tight, with oven for wood, cast oven, cylinder base, for coal. Hot-Air Parlor, for wood or coal, open or closed tops, with boiler holes. Revere Air-Tight, for wood. Ætna Air-Tight, for wood.

H. B. & Co.'s Air-Tight, for wood. CHAMBER STOVES. Troy Air-Tight, for wood. Revere Air-Tight, for wood. Ætna Air-Tight, for wood. Russia Iron Air-Tight, for wood. Union Air-Tight, for wood. Coal Franklins, for anthracite and bituminous Portable Grates, for bituminous coal.

CANNON AND CYLINDER STOVES. Harp Cannon. Bar-Room Octagon, coal basis. Russia Hall and Store stoves of all sizes, up to 20

ENAMELLED PARLOR GRATES. Baltimore and New York Patterns of all the differ ent styles and sizes. Fire slabs and fire bricks of Berry's manufacture. Also, Wap Stone slabs. Hayward's Portable Galvanized Furnace, the most elebrated article now in use for heating dwelling houses, churches, &c. Sheet Iron work of all kinds made to order at short

notice. All goods delivered free of charge.
Sep 30—6td WOODWARD & GUY. SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.—I offer to the public one of the best cooking ranges ever used. It is known by the name of Rand & Hayes's Elevated Tubular Oven Range. The oven being elevated always ensures a good draught. and bakes at the bottom without trouble. All the boilers being set immediately over the fire ensures the boiling. The arrangement for roasting and boiling is also very complete. In addition to the cooking arrangements, it is made to answer the purposes of a hot air furnace, affording sufficient heat to warm a room 18 or 20 feet square in coldest weather. Several of these ranges have been put up here, and can be seen in operation if de-

sired. All the above ranges are warranted. W. H. HARROVER, I have also a new Cooking Stove, to be used with either wood or coal, to which I wish to call particular attention. Its superior baking and roastng arrangements are such that it makes it the best cooking stove in market. W. H. H. Sep 21—eod2w (m)

AS FIXTURES.—The subscriber has on hand, and is daily receiving from the celebrated factory of Cornelius, Parker & Co., Philadelphia, a large and handsome collection of chan-deliers, brackets, pendants, &c., embracing all their new patterns, which he will dispose of at the man-ufacturer's retail prices. Those in want of gas fixtures will find it to their interest to call and examine patterns and prices before purchasing. C. W. BOTELER.

Sep 24-eod2m Iron Hall. Store.—The subscriber desires to call the at-tention of housekeepers and others to his large and well selected stock of housekeeping articles, em pracing almost everthing deemed requisite in consekeeping, which he is determined to sell as

ow as the same articles can be purchased in any f the eastern cities. His stock at present consists, in part of— French and English China and Crockery Ware, dinner. Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets. Cut and pressed Glassware.

Gilt and mahogany frame Mantel, Pier, and Toilet Glasses. Bronzed iron Hat-racks, Standards, Andirons, Fenders, Candelabras, &c., Shovels and Tongs. Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Hall Lamps. Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors.

Waiters and Tea Trays, Cake Baskets Covered Dishes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks Stair Rods, Table Cutlery, Japanned Goods. Britannia Ware, block tin Tea and Coffee Urns Chafing Dishes, Oyster Tureens.

Dish Covers, Egg Boilers, &c. ilasses. Terra Cotta Ware, Door Mats, Baskets, Brushes Voodware, Cooking Utensils, &c. With a magnificent collection of Mantle and

Table Ornaments and Fancy Articles generally altogether forming the largest and cheapest as ortment of House-Furnishing Goods ever offered

now in store, and receiving daily the most com-plete, assortment of Stoves that has ever been offer-ed for sale in this market, direct from Baltimore. Philadelphia, New York, Troy, and Boston. Our stock is too large to mention in detail; suffice it to say we have all the different patterns and latest mproved cooking stoves, for wood or coal, com-prising in part the following: the William Penn Triumph Complete, Bay State, Banner, Enchant-ress, Complete Cook, Old Dominion, Blue Ridge, Globe, and numerous others. Also, Church, Store, Chamber, Dining-room, and Parlor Stoves, the latest and most beautiful in this city. To cash o punctual customers we are prepared to sell goods in our line at the lowest rates. We solicit an ex-amination, feeling assured that our stock, (which is one of the largest in the city,) as regards quali-ty and low prices, cannot be excelled, if equalled WOODWARD & GUY,

J AMES SKIRVING, MANUFACTURER of Stoves and Grates, Sheet-Iron, Copper and Tin Ware, and Hot-Air Furnaces, southeast cor-ner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st.

Oct 2-ImTuThSa fully call the attention of Builders and Carpenters to our large and well-selected stock of Building Hardware, as also all other goods usually found in the hardware line.

Our assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery

Plated Forks, Spoons, &c. is very complete and of the best quality, at such prices as cannot fail to please. Cheap for cash. Please give us a call. WOODARD & GUY, No. 4, north side Pa. av., between 10th

Washington Sentinel.

A JOURNEY TO

NIAGARA, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, In 1766,* OR. 'TIS EIGHTY YEARS SINCE.

PREFACE .- As the time has arrived when undreds and thousands will be gliding smoothly and swiftly along to view the most magnificent of nature's works, it may not be uninteresting to read the journal of an intelligent gentleman when on the same pilgrimage in the year 1765, and to mark the difference of the undertaking then and now. While some, no doubt, will re joice in being able to obtain so grand a sight at so small a cost of time and trouble, others (perhaps many) will regret that the facilities afforded to travellers in these days should have deprived the enterprise of all its romance, and wish that they too had lived when indeed it was something to have seen the Falls, it Niagara.

Journey to Niagara.

MONDAY, 24th June, 1765. Went with my three companions on board a sloop for Albany -a very hot day, with the wind at south After sailing about fifty miles through a very rocky and mountainous country, the wind came about contrary and we anchored. Friday, 28th. Arrived at Albany, one hundred and sixty miles from New York. Albany is a dirty, illbuilt Dutch town, of about three hundred houses; stands upon Hudson's River. Dined at Schuyler's. July 2d. Left Albany in a wagon, came to Schenectady. Lay at Sir William Johnson's; he is superintendent for In-dian affairs in the northern district. Break-fasted at Fort Johnson, where Sir William's son lives, eighteen miles from Schenectady good land all the way thither. Dined with Sir William at Johnson Hall. Extraordinary good land about his house. The office of superintendent very troublesome. Sir William contin ually plagued with the Indians about him, generally from three hundred to nine hundred in number—spoil his garden and keep his house always dirty. 7th. Left Sir William's; lay at Nicholas Failings, a very honest civil Dutchman, who seemed glad to give us whatever he had in his house; it is forty-two miles from Schenectady. 8th. Got to Nicholas Harkimer's, sixteen miles from Failings. 9th. Fort Harkimer, eight miles. The land about it belongs to old Harkimer, excellent land, settled by Germans. During the war this fort was built for the protection of the neighborhood from the attacks of the Six Nation Indians, who live round about it. 10th. Discharged our wagon; went on board a batteau; punted and rowed up the Mohawk river against the stream, which, n account of the rapidity of the current, is very hard work for the poor soldiers. Encamped on the banks of the river, about nine miles from Harkimer's.

The inconveniences attending a married subaltern strongly appear in this tour; what with the sickness of their wives, the squealing of their children, and the smallness of their pay, I think the gentlemen discover no uncommor share of philosophy in keeping themselves from running mad. Officers and soldiers, with their wives and children, legitimate and illegitimate, make altogether a pretty compound little block-house, built during the late war, not | the obtaining it.

Saturday, 12th. Had a disagreeable ride several times by a line, let down from a rock Grant commanded there.

Monday, 14th. Went on horseback by the ide of Wood creek, twenty miles to the royal block-house, a kind of wooden castle; proof against any Indian attacks. It is now abandoned by the troops, and a settler lives there, who keeps rum, milk, rackoons, etc., which, though nothing of the most elegant, is comfortable to strangers passing that way.

This block-house is situated on the east end of the Oneida Lake, and is surrounded by the Oneida Indians, one of the Six nations. Some of our batteaux not coming up, stayed next day at the block-house. 16th barked and rowed to the west end of the lake, which is twenty-eight miles, to Fort Brewing-ton, a small stockade, built last war. The

17th. Rowed down Oswego river to the Onondaga Falls, thirty-nine miles. These falls are so rapid that the batteaux were all drawn out of the water and rolled twenty yards upon logs, made for that purpose, below the falls, where we encamped. 18th. Arrived at Fort Ontario, (commanded

enteenth,) situated on the lake of that name, near a point formed by the lake and Oswego Fort Ontario is of wood, has five bastions, built in 1759. Fort Oswego, which was taken by the French, on the opposite side of the river, within sight

of this fort

Pondiach, the famous Ottowa chief, with fifty headmen of the neighboring Indians, were arrived here to meet Sir William Johnson, about matters of consequence. 21st. Sir William arrived. 22d. At two o'clock in the morning left

Ontario, about thirty miles from the fort. 23d. Proceeded and encamped. 24th. Arrived late in the evening at Niagara Fort, one hundred and seventy miles from Fort Ontario. Captain Thomas Morris, of the seventeenth regiment, commanded here. Many civilities received from him and the officers of

26th. Rode to Fort Schlosser, about fifteen miles from Niagara, which is situated on Niagara river, about two miles above the famous

Mr. Pfister, a German half-pay lieutenant of the royal Americans, lives at Fort Schlosser. He has made a contract with General Gage, commander-in-chief, to carry all stores, batteaux, &c., belonging to the army, in wagons over land, about seven miles, the Falls of Niagara making the river of that name so rapid, both above and below them, that it is absolutely necessary for everything going towards Lake Erie to be carried that distance by land. Every batteau, besides those belong-ing to the army, pay him £10, New York currency, and upwards, according to their

Batteaux and all beavy baggage are raised to the top of an high hill on the river by means of a capstan. From Fort Schlosser we went to see th

Falls, which are two amazing cataracts, divided by an island in the river. We were inclined to go down a steep rock and view the Falls from the bottom, but, having no rope with us to fasten to a tree above, the dangerous appearance of the precipice deterred us.

A few days after, we crossed the river from

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peared much higher and more beautiful than

All correspondence on business must be prepaid Niagara Fort and rode to the Falls, which ap-

om the opposite side. We had got a rope, and resolved, by its assistance, to go to the bottom of the Falls; but some accident happening to the horse of the man who had charge of the rope, he was obliged to stop on the road, and endeavoring to overtake us, he lost his way; so we should have been a second time disappointed of the pleasure of seeing the Falls from the bottom, and we not resolved to go down at all events

without a rope. Before this resolution could

be executed, it was necessary to find out a proper place from which we might make an attempt with some probability of success.

This was no easy matter; and we examined the banks of the river for at least an hour and a half before any such place could be found. Nothing but the bare face of a rock was to be seen. At last an opening appeared between some trees and bushes, which, though danger-ous to go down, seemed the most likely place for our purpose of any we had seen. A council was now held, whether an attempt should be made there. We all seemed pretty well agreed that if any one of us would jump down a smooth perpendicular rock, about twenty feet in height, when he got to the bottom it was likely he might find a place where we might descend lower with ease. Nothing was now wanting but a mouse hardy enough to tie the bell about the cat's neck. At last one of the

fork of the pole broke as he was going down, and I think it is a wonder he did not break his After looking about him some time, he found some notched logs, not twenty yards from the place where he had risked breaking his bones, that served as a ladder, by which the whole

company, after having made one or two fruit-less attempts, fixed a forked pole to the branch of a tree that hung over the rock, and by that means let himself down to the bottom. The

company went down easily to the place where he was. We then scrambled down, holding by stumps and roots, and tufts of grass, to the bottom, and a terrible piece of work we had before we got there. Our labor, however, was in a great measure recompensed by a sight of the falls, which appear much higher and much more beautiful than from above, on either side. We went so near as to be wet through with the spray. After getting to the bottom of the precipice, our anxiety to be near the falls was so great that we forgot to mark the place where we came down; and so, after our curiosity was satisfied with looking, we were obliged to wander up and down for three hours, and scramble over many dangerous places, before we could find our way. The night approaching, gave us a comfortable prospect of staying there till morning; and the appearance of wolves' tracks in many places added much to our pleasant We were informed that those anisituation. mals frequently travelled about that place in companies of about twenty or thirty at a time, and were so fierce as to attack men even in the middle of the day. As we had nothing with us to defend ourselves, nor flint and steel to make a fire, I think the odds were above five to four that no part of us, except our bones, would have ever got to the top of the hill undi-gested, if we had not luckily found our way.

oglio, which does not tend towards showing military matrimony off to any great advantage. Upon the whole, our jaunt was difficult and dangerous, and although a sight of the Falls Friday, 11th. Got to Fort Schuyler, fifteen miles from our last night's encampment. A adequate to the trouble and hazard necessary to The Falls of Niagara have been

twenty-two miles through a thick wood, with a hear the top of the Falls. From the best ac-1759, by General Stanwix. Licutenant Allan hundred and forty feet perpendicular. They are extremely grand, and are well worth seeing. During our stay in this part of the world, we went to Fort Erie, which is situated on the mouth of the lake of that name. Lake Erie is about

three hundred miles long, and about one hundred and twenty broad. At the northwest corner of Lake Erie is Detroit, on the straits between that lake and Lake Huron; eighteen miles up these straits is Fort

Pontchartrain. Niagara seems to be the key of all our northern possessions in America; yet so fond are the ministry of the appearance of economy, that this fort, for want of a trifling annual expense. is suffered to go to ruin. The works are all built of turf; they are very extensive, and very much out of repair. The commanding officer assured me, that if the fort was attacked it must fall, as Oneida lake is twenty miles broad from north he did not think it tenable. There is, indeed, in the fort a large stone house, ninety by forty five feet, which is proof against any Indian attacks, even though they were in possession of the fort, yet, if there were three or four Frenchmen, with these Indians, who could show them the use of the cannon in the fort, the house would soon be levelled to the ground. This large house was built by the French, under the by Captain Lieut. Jonathan Rogers, of the sevpretence of its being a trading-house, the Indians refusing then to permit them to build a fort. Soon after the house was built, they raised a stockade about it, and by degrees constructed the regular fortification, which is now seen here.

The officers' fresh provisions were entirely ut, and they had not a drop of wine; we luckily had a little which we brought up with us. When we first arrived, we were told that the chooner that carries provisions between Niagara and Oswegachy, would certainly arrive in two or three days; we waited with the utmost expectation for her, but she did not appear until Fort Ontario, encamped on the banks of Lake | Saturday, 16th August, when to our great joy

[To be continued.]

THE BISHOP AND ICE-WATER .- Bishop Doane is as keen as a briar; we wish he only practiced what he preached. The bishop, who has recently recovered from a serious illness, thus gratefully speaks in the Philadelphia Register of the beneficial effects of ice, which only of late years is beginning to be appreciated for its healthful and medicinal virtues:

"In the langor and exhaustion of a recent illness, my mind dwelt much on the mercy of God in ice. As it quenched my panting thirst, or as it cooled my burning brow, I came to the conclusion, that to the sick it was the queen of comfort. I rejoiced that I had outlived the ancient prejudice against its use in sickness. I wished that I could write a psalm like David's in its praise. And I thanked the holy children, that in their "Benedicite omnia opera Domini, they had remembered ice: "O ye ice and snow, bless ye the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him for ever." I then remembered that to the sick poor this great comfort was a luxury—rather an impossibility. But it then occurred to me, that if I were rich, I would found in one of our great cities, an ice-house for the sick poor. As I am not, and never expect to be, the next best thing is to suggest it to those

A RAP FOR THE CZAR .- A great deal of base gold coin is in circulation, but the worst soy ereign that has come before the public lately is the Emperor of Russia.

WINE and passion are racks often used to extort words from us.